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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/582,084	06/08/2006	Seiji Nakamura	2006_0857A	1794
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EXAMINER				
WONG, TITUS				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary**Application No.**

10/582,084

Applicant(s)

NAKAMURA ET AL.

Examiner

TITUS WONG

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 August 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/CD)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

The amendment filed on August 7, 2009 has been received and entered.

Applicant's Amendments to the Claims have been received and acknowledged.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

In claim 1, lines 11-13, it is not clear whether information specifying the block size is included or not included since lines 11 and 12 indicates that information specifying the block size is being transmitted however it is later mentioned that information specifying the block size is not included. Similar problems exist in claims 6, 9, and 14.

Applicant is required to review the claim and correct all language which does not comply with 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Saeki (US Publication No. 2003/0006279 A1) hereafter referred to as Saeki'279, in view of James et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,006,289) hereafter referred to as James'289.

Referring to claim 1, Saeki'279, as claimed, an electronic apparatus (see Fig. 4) comprising: an interface section (IC card reader/writer, see Fig. 4) that communicates with a host device (host device 2, see Fig. 4) through a command and response line and a data line (see Figs. 1, 2, and 4), wherein: a command and a response are transmitted through the command and response line (transmits a telegraphic message from a host device or transmits a telegraphic message to a host device, see para. [0027], lines 4-7 and Fig. 1), and data is transmitted through the data line (see Fig. 5, blocks 101 and 103); the command, the response and the data are transmitted in this order between the electronic apparatus and the host device (Demand of next response/data block, respond with data/response block, see Figs. 1 and 2); the transmitted data is divided into data blocks with a block size specified by the host device when a length of the data is at least a predetermined length (divides the data into blocks of a predetermined length that does not exceed the memory capacity, see para. [0033], lines 8-10) and the interface section receives the information specifying the block size; a

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storage section that stores the received information specifying the block size (size of the data, see para. [0033], lines 4-6) and a data buffer that stores data (RAM 4, see Fig. 4), wherein when the specified block size is larger than a capacity of the data buffer (when the size of the data is bigger than the memory capacity, the host device 2 divides the host data into data blocks of a predetermined length that does not exceed the memory capacity, see para. [0033], lines 4-13 and Fig. 3).

However, Saeki'279 does not appear to teach receives a block size setting command which informs the electronic apparatus of transmitting information specifying the block size and in which the information specifying the block size is not included, transmits a response acknowledging receipt of the block size setting command after receiving the block size setting command, and then receives the information specifying the block size after transmitting the response acknowledging receipt of the block size setting command; and including error information indicating that the specified block size is larger than the capacity of the data buffer.

James'289 discloses receives a block size setting command (read request, see Fig. 4A) which informs the electronic apparatus of transmitting information specifying the block size and in which the information specifying the block size is not included, transmits a response acknowledging receipt of the block size setting command (negotiating state 420, see Fig. 4A and Col. 7, lines 8-21) after receiving the block size setting command, and then receives the information specifying the block size (indicate data block size, see Col. 2, lines 40-42) after transmitting the response acknowledging receipt of the block size setting command; and including error information indicating that the specified block size is larger than the capacity of the data buffer (when the specified

data block size is larger than that supported by the target, the target response triggers the initiator to adjust the specified data block size, see Col. 6, lines 52-59).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to modify Saeki'279's invention to comprise receives a block size setting command which informs the electronic apparatus of transmitting information specifying the block size and in which the information specifying the block size is not included, transmits a response acknowledging receipt of the block size setting command after receiving the block size setting command, and then receives the information specifying the block size after transmitting the response acknowledging receipt of the block size setting command; and including error information indicating that the specified block size is larger than the capacity of the data buffer, as taught by James'289, in order to efficiently transport blocks of data through a high speed interconnect (see Col. 2, lines 30-39).

As to claim 2, Saeki'279 also discloses wherein the different command is a data block transmitting/receiving command (attaches a code to each of the response blocks to indicate whether or not it is the final block, see para. [0038], lines 1-7) which informs the electronic apparatus of transmitting or receiving the data blocks of the specified block size (divides the host data into blocks of predetermined length and sends them, see para. [0033], lines 8-10).

However, Saeki'279 does not appear to teach including error information indicating that the specified block size is larger than the capacity of the data buffer in a response acknowledging receipt of the data block transmitting/receiving command and

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transmits the response, and does not accept the data blocks when the data blocks are transmitted from the host device.

James'289 discloses including error information (when the specified data block size is larger than that supported by the target, the target response triggers the initiator to adjust the specified data block size, see Col. 6, lines 52-59) indicating that the specified block size is larger than the capacity of the data buffer in a response acknowledging receipt of the data block transmitting/receiving command and transmits the response, and does not accept the data blocks (state machine 450 remains in idle state 410, see Col. 7, line 57- Col. 8, line 3, and Fig. 4B) when the data blocks are transmitted from the host device.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to modify Saeki'279's invention to comprise including error information indicating that the specified block size is larger than the capacity of the data buffer in a response acknowledging receipt of the data block transmitting/receiving command and transmits the response, and does not accept the data blocks when the data blocks are transmitted from the host device, as taught by James'289, in order to efficiently transport blocks of data through a high speed interconnect (see Col. 2, lines 30-39).

As to claim 3, Saeki'279 also discloses wherein the different command is a next command (attaches a code to each of the blocks to indicate whether or not it is the final block, see para. [0034], lines 1-13) which is transmitted from the host device immediately after the block size setting command (transmissible data length, see para. [0005], lines 2-3), the electronic apparatus adds the response to the response

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corresponding to the next command, and then transmits the response (transmits response information, see para. [0036], lines 1-4 and Fig. 1)

However, Saeki'279 does not appear to teach transmitting error information indicating that the specified block size is larger than the capacity of the data buffer.

James'289 discloses transmitting error information (when the specified data block size is larger than that supported by the target, the target response triggers the initiator to adjust the specified data block size, see Col. 6, lines 52-59) indicating that the specified block size is larger than the capacity of the data buffer.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to modify Saeki'279's invention to comprise transmitting error information indicating that the specified block size is larger than the capacity of the data buffer, as taught by James'289, in order to efficiently transport blocks of data through a high speed interconnect (see Col. 2, lines 30-39).

As to claim 4, Saeki'279 also discloses wherein in case that the interface section receives a command including information specifying the block size of the data block from the host device via the command and response line and the specified block size included in the received command is larger than the capacity of the data buffer (see Fig. 3, step S13), when the electronic apparatus receives a data block transmitting/receiving command which informs the electronic apparatus of transmitting or receiving the data blocks of the specified block size from the host device (divides the data into blocks of a predetermined length that does not exceed the memory capacity, see para. [0033], lines 8-10), the electronic apparatus transmits a response acknowledging receipt of the data block transmitting/receiving command, and when the data blocks are transmitted from

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the host device, the electronic apparatus does not accept the data blocks (it is interpreted that the IC card only accepts data that is of a predetermined length, see para. [0033], lines 8-10), or when the electronic apparatus receives a next command which is transmitted immediately after the command including information specifying the block size, the electronic apparatus adds the error information indicating that the specified block size is larger than the capacity of the data buffer to a response acknowledging receipt of the next command, and then transmits the response.

However, Saeki'279 does not appear to teach transmitting error information indicating that the specified block size is larger than the capacity of the data buffer.

James'289 discloses transmitting error information (when the specified data block size is larger than that supported by the target, the target response triggers the initiator to adjust the specified data block size, see Col. 6, lines 52-59) indicating that the specified block size is larger than the capacity of the data buffer.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to modify Saeki'279's invention to comprise transmitting error information indicating that the specified block size is larger than the capacity of the data buffer, as taught by James'289, in order to efficiently transport blocks of data through a high speed interconnect (see Col. 2, lines 30-39).

As to claim 5, Saeki'279 also discloses an IC card (IC card 3, see Fig. 4).

Referring to claim 6, Saeki'279, as claimed, a host device (host device 2, see Fig. 4) comprising: an interface section (interface with IC card reader/writer, see Fig. 4) that communicates with an electronic apparatus (IC card reader/writer or IC card 3, see Fig. 4) through a command and response line, wherein: and a data line (see Figs. 1, 2,

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and 4) a command and a response are transmitted through the command and response line (transmits a telegraphic message from a host device or transmits a telegraphic message to a host device, see para. [0027], lines 4-7 and Fig. 1), and data is transmitted through the data line (see Fig. 5, blocks 101 and 103); the command, the response and the data are transmitted in this order between the electronic apparatus and the host device (Demand of next response/data block, respond with data/response block, see Figs. 1 and 2): when the data is at least a predetermined length (divides the data into blocks of a predetermined length that does not exceed the memory capacity, see para. [0033], lines 8-10); and when the interface section transmits a command different from the block size setting command and receives a response to the different command (IC card reader/writer 1 repeats the steps of receiving the response blocks from the IC card and of prompting IC card to send response blocks, see para. [0044], lines 1-4, para. [0043], lines 1-8, and Figs. 1, 2, and 5), transmits an inquiry about a data capacity of a data buffer to the electronic apparatus (buffer size of RAM 4, see para. [0043], lines 9-12) through the command/response line, determines a new block size which is not more than the capacity of the data buffer in the electronic apparatus based on a response corresponding to the inquiry, and sets the new block size to the electronic apparatus (determines that the host data does not exceed memory capacity, see para. [0033], lines 9-10 and para. [0037], lines 3-5).

However, Saeki²⁷⁹ does not appear to teach transmits a block size setting command which informs the electronic apparatus of transmitting information specifying the block size and in which the information specifying the block size is not included, receives a response acknowledging receipt of the block size setting command after

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transmitting the block size setting command, and then transmits the information specifying the block size after receiving the response acknowledging receipt of the block size setting command; and including error information indicating that the specified block size is larger than the capacity of the data buffer.

James'289 discloses transmits a block size setting command (read request, see Fig. 4A) which informs the electronic apparatus of transmitting information specifying the block size and in which the information specifying the block size is not included, receives a response acknowledging receipt of the block size setting command (negotiating state 420, see Fig. 4A and Col. 7, lines 8-21) after transmitting the block size setting command, and then transmits the information specifying the block size (indicate data block size, see Col. 2, lines 40-42) after receiving the response acknowledging receipt of the block size setting command; and including error information indicating that the specified block size is larger than the capacity of the data buffer (when the specified data block size is larger than that supported by the target, the target response triggers the initiator to adjust the specified data block size, see Col. 6, lines 52-59).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to modify Saeki'279's invention to comprise transmits a block size setting command which informs the electronic apparatus of transmitting information specifying the block size and in which the information specifying the block size is not included, receives a response acknowledging receipt of the block size setting command after transmitting the block size setting command, and then transmits the information specifying the block size after receiving the response acknowledging receipt

of the block size setting command; and including error information indicating that the specified block size is larger than the capacity of the data buffer, as taught by James'289, in order to efficiently transport blocks of data through a high speed interconnect (see Col. 2, lines 30-39).

Note claims 7, 10, and 15 recite the corresponding limitations of claim 2. Therefore they are rejected based on the same reason accordingly.

Note claims 8, 11, and 16 recite the corresponding limitations of claim 3. Therefore they are rejected based on the same reason accordingly.

Note claim 9 recites the corresponding limitations of claim 1. Therefore it is rejected based on the same reason accordingly.

Note claim 12 recites the corresponding limitations of claim 4. Therefore it is rejected based on the same reason accordingly.

Note claim 13 recites the corresponding limitations of claim 5. Therefore it is rejected based on the same reason accordingly.

Note claim 14 recites the corresponding limitations of claim 6. Therefore it is rejected based on the same reason accordingly.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed on 8/7/2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

At the outset, Applicants are reminded that claims subject to examination will be given their broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the specification. *In re Morris*, 127 F.3d 1048, 1054-55 (Fed. Cir. 1997). In fact, the "examiner has the duty of police claim language by giving it the broadest reasonable interpretation." *Springs Window Fashions LP v. Novo Industries, L.P.*, 65 USPQ2d 1862, 1830, (Fed. Cir. 2003). Applicants are also reminded that claimed subject matter not the specification, is the measure of the invention. Disclosure contained in the specification cannot be read into the claims for the purpose of avoiding the prior art. *In re Sporck*, 55 CCPA 743, 386 F.2d, 155 USPQ 687 (1986).

With this in mind, the discussion will focus on how the terms and relationships thereof in the claims are met by the references. Response to any limitations that are not in the claims or any arguments that are irrelevant and/or do not relate to any specific claim language will not be warranted.

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 6, 9, and 14 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

In summary, Saeki'279 and James'289 teach the claimed limitation as set forth.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

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Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Titus Wong whose telephone number is (571) 270-1627. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 10am-6pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dr. Henry Tsai can be reached on (571) 272-4176. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

TW

/Henry W.H. Tsai/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2184